

REMARKS

The application has been amended to place the application in condition for allowance at the time of the next Official Action.

Claims 1-19 are pending in the application.

Claim 19 is rejected as anticipated by YOSHII et al. 6,711,620. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 19 is amended and recites a single switch for switching between a browser controller and an e-mail sending and receiving controller, so that at least one of the browser content and the e-mail content are displayed on the display device upon activation of the single switch.

The position set forth in the Official Action is that operation input section 4 of the YOSHII reference switches between the browser controller and the e-mail sending and receiving controller. Column 10, lines 50-66 and Figures 5-7 of YOSHII are offered in support of this position.

However, the reference neither teaches that for which it is offered nor does the reference teach that which is recited.

YOSHII does not teach a button for switching between display screens. Rather, column 1, lines 41-44 of YOSHII disclose that an object of YOSHII is to deliver destinations of events without requiring choosing operations by the operator. The abstract of YOSHII teaches determining a delivery destination of an event automatically without requiring choosing operation of

an operator. Accordingly, the event is delivered to an appropriate application even if the operator does not choose an addressed application. In YOSHII, a switch is not used to switch between a browser controller and an e-mail sending and receiving controller. Rather, switching is done automatically based on delivery destination determining information stored in a delivery destination determining information storing section.

As seen in Figure 4 of YOSHII, the delivery destination determining information is stored for various applications AP₁ through AP_n. In the embodiment of Figure 4, there are three applications: internet browser, e-mail and tuning. The delivery priority is based on the number. Accordingly, using the number sign (#) row it is seen that e-mail has the first priority, internet browser has the second priority and tuning has the third priority.

Based on the teachings of YOSHII, as seen in Figure 3, the chosen application is based on the highest priority. If the highest priority application is not active, then the next highest priority application is chosen. Any button pressed in YOSHII is to set the priority. As seen in Figure 4, by pressing buttons 1-9 or 0, the tuning aspect has the highest priority. By pressing the number sign, the up, left, down or right arrows, the e-mail has the highest priority. However, once these priorities are set in the priority table, the event automatically is delivered to the application with the highest priority without requiring any

operation of a switch or any other switching type device by the operator.

In addition, any change in the priority of YOSHII is based on switching one of a plurality of buttons to determine the priority. YOSHII does not teach or suggest that upon activation of a single switch, the display on a display device is switched between browser content and e-mail content as recited.

As the reference does not disclose that which is recited and moreover teaches away from using a user operated switching device, the anticipation rejection to YOSHII is not viable. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-19 are rejected as unpatentable over KAMADA et al. 6,192,258 in view of SMETHERS 6,463,304. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites a switching controller for controlling the browser controller and an e-mail sending and receiving controller while switching them with a single switching member.

As set forth in the amendment of January 26, 2005, the rotary push switch 132 of KAMADA uses the rotary aspect to move forward and backward within a browser while a single item at a time is highlighted during rotation. Any one of the highlighted items in the browser can then be selected using the push button attribute of the rotary push switch 132. KAMADA does not teach

or suggest switching between a browser display and an e-mail display using a single switching member.

SMETHERS at column 6, lines 16-34 (noted in the Official Action) teach a ROCKER key 310. Once ROCKER key 310 is pressed, the display returns to the original navigation key image map 118 as seen in Figure 1 so that one of four elements on key group 112 can be chosen. Then upon selection of one of the four elements, the display shows the features related to that one of the four elements.

Accordingly, in SMETHERS, at least two buttons are pushed. First, ROCKER 110, 310 is pushed and then either button 120 is pushed for e-mail or button 128 is pushed for a browser function. Therefore, in SMETHERS, at least two buttons are used, one to have the main menu displayed and then a second button to move into the selected key group. If e-mail was selected from the selected key group to move to the browser function, the ROCKER button would first have to be pressed and then the browser button would have to be pressed. SMETHERS does not teach or suggest a switching controller for controlling the browser controller and an e-mail sending and receiving controller while switching them with a single switching member as recited in claim 1.

The above-noted feature is missing from each of the references, is absent from the combination, and thus would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and further define the invention and are also believed patentable over the cited prior art.

Independent claim 7 recites a switching control step of starting or stopping the execution of the browser control step and the e-mail sending and receiving control step in accordance with operator's instructions by pressing a single switching member to display the first display data and the second display data on the display device while switching them. The analysis above regarding claim 1 is equally applicable to claim 7. Claims 8-12 depend from claim 7 and further define the invention and are also believed patentable over the cited prior art.

Independent claim 13 recites a switching control step of starting or stopping the execution of the browser control step and the e-mail sending and receiving control step in accordance with operator's instructions by pressing a single switching member to alternately display the first display data and the second display data on the display device. The analysis above regarding claim 1 is equally applicable to claim 13. Claims 14-18 depend from claim 13 and further define the invention and are also believed patentable over the cited prior art.

Independent claim 19 recites a single switch for switching between the browser controller and the e-mail sending and receiving controller so that at least one of the browser content and the e-mail content are displayed on the display

device upon activation of the single switch. The analysis above regarding claim 1 is equally applicable to claim 19.

In addition, the dependent claims include features not disclosed by the combination of references.

As to claims 2, 8 and 14, the Official Action offers column 8, lines 56-65 of KAMADA. However, this passage relates to sending e-mails when the e-mail content is displayed and does not teach or suggest displaying the content of a received e-mail when the browser data is being displayed as recited in claims 2, 8 and 14.

As to claims 3, 9 and 15, the Official Action offers column 9, lines 1-9 of KAMADA. However, this passage is directed to sending e-mails while in the e-mail processing mode and does not teach or suggest receiving any mail while in the browser processing mode as recited.

As to claims 4, 10 and 16, column 9, lines 1-9 of KAMADA is also offered for this teaching. However, this passage relates to a send button 1011, cancel button 1013 and a back button 1012 and does not teach or suggest that after a predetermined time passes a switching controller controls the browser controller and the e-mail sending and receiving controller to display only a first display data on the display device as recited.

As to claims 5, 11 and 17, column 8, lines 12-15 of KAMADA is offered for teaching what is recited in these claims.

However, this passage relates to a flash memory having data stored therein that is converted into an HTML text for display and then the browser displays the data as a telephone directory. This passage does not teach or suggest copying all or a part of a first display data or a second display data as second or first display data that is switched and displayed by the switching controller in accordance with operator's instructions as recited in claims 5, 11 and 17.

Accordingly, the above-noted dependent claims are believed patentable regardless of the patentability of the claims from which they depend.

In view of the present amendment and the foregoing remarks, it is believed that the present application has been placed in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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